FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 SEPTEMBER 1984

Syria-Iran

An Iranian "political-military delegation" headed by President 'Ali Khamene'i left for Syria on 6 September, IRNA reported.

Syria-Jordan

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Jordanian King Husayn exchanged congratulatory cables on 'Id al-Adha, Damascus and Amman radios reported.

Lebanon

Assassination Attempt — The car bomb that injured Education and Labor Minister Salim al-Huss was aimed at Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of Lebanon, according to security sources cited by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. A total of 5 people were killed in the bombing and 29 others were wounded, including an Egyptian diplomat, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. The Lebanese Forces denounced the attack, stating through a spokesman cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon that any attempt to harm any religious or political leader is regarded by the Lebanese Forces as an attempt to harm Lebanon and its stability and security.

IDF Patrol — An IDF armored patrol crossed the Al-Awwali River and met with officials of the Progressive Socialist Party, Voice of Lebanon reported. IDF sources cited by Jerusalem radio confirmed that an IDF patrol entered the Al-Kharrub region, but stated that it was a "routine" patrol intended to prevent "terrorists" from infiltrating into the area and had nothing to do with the Druze-Christian conflicts. However, the sources noted that fighting between the two groups subsided after mediation by IDF liaison officers. Jerusalem television maintained that the patrol's aim was to deter Druze advances and to prevent Christian refugees fleeing southward.

Egypt-Libya

President Husni Mubarak refused to receive a "new envoy" of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi when the envoy came to Cairo recently following the Red Sea incidents, according to *AL-AHRAM* cited by MENA. The envoy was to present an offer from Al-Qadhdhafi of $5 billion in return for Egypt's "indication" or "mere hint" of its readiness to abrogate "the peace treaty," and for Egypt's return of the Libyan pilot who had recently defected to Egypt.

AL-AHRAM noted that the offer was rejected because Al-Qadhdhafi has never fulfilled any of his promises to Egypt or to any other Arab or Islamic state, and he is a "completely unreliable" leader of an "irresponsible" regime. MENA cited the paper's contention that "reliable information" indicated that Al-Qadhdhafi's "latest mad adventures in the Red Sea" created the crisis there. The paper maintained that his practices will continue as long as others do not confront him with a "serious stand that will deter him."

Maghreb

Mauritania declared that the recent Morocco-Libya agreement is "tantamount to balkanization of the Arab Maghreb," Algiers radio reported citing a Mauritanian official communique. Mauritania expressed hope that the idea of a united Arab Maghreb will prevail over "whims and emotions," and expressed "regret" at the present atmosphere in the area, the communique added.

In a related development, Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala stated in an interview with the Paris paper *LE FIGARO* that he hoped the Morocco-Libya agreement is not aimed at "sabotaging" the establishment of the Greater Maghreb.

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President Karmal's 'Id al-Adha Speech
LD052318 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and President of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered for radio and television on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of Almighty God [rendered in Pashto]. Righteous and toiling Afghan Muslims: Allow me to convey to you and all fraternal people of the Muslim countries and our persecuted Pashtun and Baloch brethen, greetings and best wishes from the party, which is full of the spirit of sacrifice, the DRA state and government, and my own gretings, on the occasion of the days of 'Id of sacrifice of the world Muslims. I extend warm praise from body and heart to the spirit of all martyrs of the path of righteousness and freedom of the exploited and oppressed human beings, and to those sacrificed in the just struggle of the people of Afghanistan.

Compatriot Muslims: Let us speak with each other simply in keeping with the long-lasting traditions of our people, in these days of peace and friendship, days of pleasure and happiness for the world's Muslims, and pay profound attention to our country, the present and future of our children, sisters and brothers, and to the great wisdom of the auspicious 'Id al-Adha. Let us rise again and make ourselves ready for sacrifice. Let us learn under the present circumstances and conditions, what is prescribed and ordered by the 'Id of sacrifice in our country. Here, the command of Almighty God and the righteous wisdom of the 'Id of sacrifice are being realized in our country. The right path is becoming clearer to the Muslim people of Afghanistan and the eternal prosperity of the Afghan toilers will finally be secured.

It is clear and obvious that there are two ways for the Afghan people — that is to say, for the Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Usbek, Turkman, Baloch, Nuristani, Pasha'i and other fraternal people of our homeland. On the one hand the path of slavery and inferiority, the division of Afghanistan, oppression and cruelty, despotism and exploitation, terrorism and strangulation, terror, poverty and illness, pain and sadness, ignorance and illiteracy, deprivation of right and [words indistinct], the path of sovereignty of feudal oppressors, nobles, aristocrats, monarchists, paid servants of the overseas enemies of the free and revolutionary Afghanistan; U.S. imperialism, militarists and reactionaries; expansionist Pakistanis, Iranians, and Chinese; and, finally, all of them together signifying the path of barbarous reaction and bloodthirsty imperialism.

On the other hand the path of righteousness and freedom, independence and national sovereignty, genuine democracy and social justice, fraternity and equality, economic and social progress, blossoming of science and technology, literacy and culture, work and struggle, material and spiritual prosperity, science and security, sovereignty of the Afghan people in the land of Afghanistan, and, finally, a life full of prosperity and tranquility in the rich Afghan society.

Dear compatriots: There is no path other than these two. The middle path does not exist. It is either a shameful death, surrender to the enemies at home and abroad, the enemies of the revolution and the homeland of Afghans, or a bright and honorable life.

Let us think again on this sacrificing day of the working Muslims of Afghanistan and the world and about the homeland and our people. It is known to everyone that the national and democratic April revolution in Afghanistan is invincible. Accurate reports reach the state and the DRA government every day about the support and loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the people for our party, the PDPA, the party of the working class, and all workers of Afghanistan, for the National Fatherland Front [NFF], for the state and the DRA government. The victory of the revolution of Afghanistan's workers is certain, because the majority of the people support it.

The feudalists, monarchists, oppressors, murderers and robbers, thieves, ignorant deceived persons, money-worshipers, devilish reactionaries, renegades who are traitors to the homeland, and people who have links with the satanic U.S. imperialism and its war-mongering allies, with the heretical hegemonists of China, with the militarist U.S. puppet regime of Pakistan, with the ruling medieval circles of Iran, with Arab regimes dependent on the United States, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia, who mercilessly toss the great wealth of the Muslim Arab masses into the jaws of the Zionist Israelis and into the pockets of the Western capitalist monopolies who plunder them — all of them in one black barbaric front have adopted a stance against the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. Hostile, they continue their unjust war against our just revolution and directly and indirectly desire to disrupt the revolution. They are striving to create obstacles against its progress, and to prevent the restoration of peace and security which are the immediate demand of our people.

The workers of Afghanistan do not for even one moment fear the barbarous war of the enemies of the revolution and the independence and freedom of their country. They will fight to the end until the final victory and until the defeat or surrender of the enemies of Afghanistan.

Our compatriots in the villages and cities demonstrate each day through meetings, jergas, and in thousands of letters to the PDPA, Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Government their courage and unwavering and total readiness to defend the gains of the April revolution.

The DRA party, state and government utilize every opportunity to maintain peace and security in the country. However, what should be done? How can we prevent the infiltartion of counter-revolutionary elements from Pakistan, Iran, and China and stop U.S. imperialism?

In our indirect talks with the representative of the regime of Ziaul Haq through the UN secretary general's envoy, we are pursuing a policy of total flexibility and, though a small step, we consider it a beneficial step forward.

Let us, however, according to the will of the people of revolutionary Afghanistan, on this day of festival of the Muslims of the world, ask Mr Ziaul Haq, who speaks of Islam, and ask the

ruling akhonds of Iran, who proclaim Islamic revolution: Well, your lordships! On what principles, Koranic and Islamic tenets; according to which article of the UN Charter; on which international and inter-state regulations; according to which humanitarian principle; on which principle of fraternity and neighborliness among the people of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan; according to which principle governing peace and friendship among the people of our countries in the region, do you, under orders and instructions of America and China, with the help of American, Chinese, Egyptian, and Israeli instructors, train murderers and Muslim-killers in Pakistan and Iran in the interests of imperialism, Zionism, and chauvinism and send traitors to Afghanistan and its people, to the Afghan soil for war, subversion, murder and massacre?

Well, your lordships, you that have portrayed yourselves as Muslims and supply water to the mills of U.S. imperialism, this great satan, and Israel — why, in keeping with Koranic, Islamic, neighborly humanitarian principles and the UN Charter, are you not prepared to sit face to face at the negotiations table and solve issues in accordance with the national interests of our people and of peace and security in the regions?

Enemies of Afghanistan: Our people's answer to your masters is clear, and that is: If you are not ready for direct talks, then you have no right, you do not represent your people, you are not free, you are linked to dark reaction and imperialism.

The majority of the people of Afghanistan support our revolutionary party and the DRA state and government. Our people want peace and friendship with our brothers, the people of Pakistan and Iran.

Be it today or tomorrow, the people will settle their affairs in a brotherly manner and will live in peace and friendship with each other. Workers and oppressed people in the whole world unreservedly support us, our revolution and our peaceful policy. We Afghans are not alone. We have on our side our great friend, the Soviet Union; our work is just, our victory is maintained, the savage resistance of the enemies of Afghanistan and the enemies of revolution is breaking.

Working Afghan people, you know that the April revolution, which was brought to victory with the blood of your children, presented you with a great gift, and that is that henceforth you are in charge of the government and state administration. Our party, that is, the PDPA, is at your service, and should be at your service.

Compatriots, you must know one fact: No one will interfere in your internal life. You help yourselves. You yourselves become united and you yourselves control the work of the state. Take the work of the state in your own hands, step by step. Form your local tribal assemblies and councils, that is, the local organs of state power and administration. Organize yourselves around your tribal assemblies and councils, consolidate them and strengthen the strongest revolutionary and democratic order in your own interests, that is, the interests of the people. Strengthen your Armed Forces. Join the NFF and social organizations. Establish civil resistance forces in the villages, farms, factories, state establishments, government departments, and social and cultural organizations. Relentlessly crush all designs of the murderer bands, saboteurs, thieves, despots, killers, and all counterrevolutionary and anti-people elements. Continue revolutionary work and struggle. Bring traitors, murderers, and those who cause instability for the people — that is, instability for yourselves — and those who disrupt security, to revolutionary court.

Working compatriots, the time is now ripe for all power to be taken over by your tribal assemblies and councils through the NFF and under the leadership of the party of your working sons. Land, gardens, water, mines, factories, means of production, transport, roads, bridges, mosques, hospitals, schools, all state and private establishments and departments, are the property of the people, public property. Keep and protect them like the pupils of your eyes. These are all the product of your work, the work of the Afghan working people. All property and wealth belong to the Afghan people. I categorically state that anyone, be he a party member, a state official of no matter what rank, whether high party and government authorities or lower ranks — if ever anyone commits counterrevolutionary and anti-people actions; embezzles public property; misuses the public wealth; abuses his authority for private purposes or takes bribe; oppresses and persecutes the people; violates national honor, religious beliefs, the principle of the family and the honor and private property of the noble and patriotic people of Afghanistan; and considers himself above the people — he will be brought before the revolutionary court, to the justice and the court of the people, and will be condemned to the most severe punishment.

Our party, with level heads, firmness, patience, and courage, together with its people, with firm and undeviating steps, will resolutely and consistently strive toward a new Afghanistan, toward the creation of a prosperous society, toward an Afghan society where there will be no oppression or oppressors, neither war or warmongers, neither killing or killers, neither poverty or ignorance, neither unemployment or illiteracy — such an Afghan society where there will be no oppressors or exploiters, and only peace and security, work and prosperity, equality and fraternity.

Compatriots, sisters and brothers, Afghan workers: This is the true philosophy of the 'Id al-Adha. This is the true path and this is the path of Almighty God. In this path of righteousness and justice, we are moving on accepting all necessary sacrifices. This is the command and virture of the auspicious "Id al-Adha and I once again congratulate you, the courageous and heroic people of Afghanistan, on the occasion.

Heartfelt praises to the people of our country and the true sacrificers of the homeland, Afghanistan!

Karmal Attends 'Id al-Adha Prayers 5 Sep

LD051728 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Today, the first day of 'Id al-Adha, our Muslim compatriots warmly welcomed the arrival of 'Id al-Adha. In an atmosphere of Islamic fraternity, they performed the auspicious 'Id al-Adha prayers in the 'Id and communal mosques of the capital and provinces. They prayed for the wellbeing and prosperity of the masses of revolutionary Afghanistan and for the defeat and

confounding of the enemies of the people, the revolution, and the homeland.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, performed 'Id al-Adha prayers at 0900 this morning in the mosque of the Revolutionary Council's headquarters. The prayers were led by Qari Mohammad Omar, preacher of the Revolutionary Council's mosque. He prayed for further prosperity for the working and religious people of Afghanistan and for the progress of revolutionary Afghanistan — a free and independent country — and for peace on our planet.

Visits Tribal Leader

LD051950 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at about 1100 today went to the residence of Khan Abdol Ghafar Khan [leader of Pashtun tribe] and congratulated him on the 'Id al-Adha festival.

Babrak Karmal was accompanied by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, Najibollah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, and Solayman Laeq, minister of nationalities and tribal affairs.

Kabul Notes Victories Over Counterrevolutionaries

LD051833 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The counterrevolutionaries — those bought mercenaries of imperialism — each day meet the punishment of their satanic deeds by the crushing blows of the heroic Armed Forces. The country's villages and hamlets are being cleared of these criminals and robbers.

The BIA correspondent, quoting a responsible source of the country's vigilant security forces, reports that in continuation of the successful operations in various regions of the country and the restoration of nationwide security by the fighting security forces, as a result of operations mounted in Parwan Province recently, a number of counterrevolutionary elements were crushed and many of the enemy's weapons were destroyed.

The report adds that as a result of the enemy's operations (? around) the courageous security forces of Jowzjan Province, which took place in Qarqin district and Khamyab subdistrict, a number of these criminals and ruffians were crushed and a number of weapons were seized from them. [sentence as heard]

As a result of operations mounted in Paktia Province by the vigilant security forces of this province, several rebels — those enemies of tranquillity — were crushed and their weapons were destroyed.

According to another report from Farah Province, as a result of recent operations mounted in Anar Darreh district by the courageous security forces of this province, a number of counterrevolutionary elements were captured by the security forces, together with their weapons.

As a result of an operation mounted in Konarha Province by the militant security forces, a number of counterrevolutionary elements were crushed and a quantity of the enemy's weapons were destroyed.

Clandestine Radio on Support for Mujahidin

GF030915 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] According to reports received, our brother Muslim mujahidin's activities have been stepped up in the Guldasht and Samarqand areas of Nimruz and Bamian Provinces over the past few days.

The same report states that the Soviet occupationist forces and the mercenary Karmalites, who are faced with an acute shortage of soldiers, have arrested hundreds of our youths for refusing to join the units of the usurping regime's forces. Those of our compatriots who have been forcibly taken away for conscription and service of the mercenaries, have joined our brother mujahidin in batches at the first opportunity and have submitted important military information to our brother mujahidin.

Meanwhile, the operations of our brother mujahidin in Ghazni Province have escalated in the past few weeks. As a result of this escalation there has been an increase in the activity of enemy aircraft and helicopters in the area. There are approximately 50 of these helicopter gunships plying the area between Kabul and Ghazni districts.

It has been reported that Gholam Hasan Khan and his men have joined the Muslim mujahidin. At the same time, the power connection was cut off successfully in the north of Hesarak causing considerable damage in this area, which had been under the influence of Gholam Hasan Khan. The same report adds: Last week our brother mujahidin blew up about 40-km of power lines, plunging Kabul into darkness. The power supply remained disrupted on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Our Muslim mujahidin, in continuation of their holy war, destroyed three tanks and all their Soviet occupants in successful and well-coordinated operations which were carried out in the area of the Pol-e Panjab area of Qandahar above a concentration of Soviet occupationist forces.

The report further states: In the Pashtunbaq area, a tank and its occupants was destroyed by our Muslim mujahidin. In these oprations, a helicopter which had come to bombard the area was also blown up in the air and downed in the Zilo area.

Clandestine Radio Summarizes Mujahidin Operations

GF311814 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Pashto 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Summary] Reports received from the Muslim mujahidin indicate that the mujahidin in (?Ragha) district downed five Soviet helicopters carrying parachutists, and also killed many mercenaries. The report says that the Soviet operation using parachutists was defeated in that region. Another report says that in Qandahar Province the mujahidin captured 15 puppet soldiers and killed or wounded several Soviet occupational soldiers. The mujahidin in a guerrilla attack on the enemy convoys killed and wounded many enemy soldiers. The mujahidin in Shur Andam region of Qandahar Province killed one enemy officer and eight soldiers.

The reports also indicate that the Soviet and Karmal soldiers break into civilian dwellings and plunder them. The enemy has also killed many civilians in recent days.

'Abdol Qader Leaves for Visit to CSSR

LD042054 Kabul in Pashto and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] 'Abdol Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Culture, leading a delegation, left for the CSSR on 2 September on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the CSSR Culture Ministry.

During its visit the delegation will sign a scientific and cultural program between the two countries, will also visit cultural institutions.

Gandhi Says Elections To Be Held on Schedule

BK051251 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister has said that the Lok Sabha elections will be held as per schedule. Mrs Gandhi sought the cooperation of all political parties to find a solution to the national problems. She was talking to newsmen in Patna after her arrival from Rehala.

Earlier, the prime minister today inaugurated a 275 million rupees caustic soda factory at Rehala in Palamau District of Bihar. The plant has a capacity of producing 100 metric tons a day. Caustic soda will be used in the production of aluminium, paper pulp and detergent. Addressing a public meeting on the occasion, Mrs Gandhi reiterated that the center was not responsible for the downfall of the N.T. Rama Rao ministry in Andhra Pradesh. The state government collapsed because of its own weaknesses. On the opposition unity moves, she said these parties are trying to come together without any specific program.

Referring to the hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane, she said some of the hijackers have been found trained for the purpose.

Comments on Punjab

BK051606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that the Lok Sabha elections will be held as per schedule. She asserted that the forthcoming general elections will not be postponed. She said the situation in Punjab is hardly any ground for the postponement of the elections. Mrs Gandhi was talking to newsmen in Patna this evening. Referring to Punjab, she said the situation is still not normal there. Efforts are being made to normalize the situation in the state. The government has nothing against the Sikhs or Akalis, but extremism and violence will be put down with an iron hand.

Later, addressing a Congress-I rally, Mrs Gandhi urged the people to jointly meet the threat posed to the unity and integrity of the country by internal and external forces. She criticized the opposition for taking the Andhra issue to the streets. She said desperate efforts are being made by the opposition to unite with the sole aim of dislodging her government and coming to power. They have no specific program or policy, she said. She denied the charge that the center has been toppling non-Congress-I governments. In fact the center has been helping all state governments, especially the non-Congress-I governments.

Gandhi Commends U.S. Stand on Hijackers

BK051604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister has sent communications to the United Arab Emirates leaders and President Reagan of the United States praising their role in dealing with the hijackers of the Indian plane to Dubayy. Mrs Gandhi described their attitude as an act of statesmanship which would be a deterrent to air piracy.

In separate messages to the UAE president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan; the prime minister, Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, Mrs Gandhi said their decision to release the hijackers for return to India reflected their principled stand against such desperate acts. She described hijacking as a crime against innocent and helpless people which is against all norms of human civility and behavior. Their decision would further improve bilateral relations and strengthen friendship cooperation between India and the UAE.

In her message to President Reagan, Mrs Gandhi expressed her appreciation of the U.S decision not to give refuge to the hijackers describing it as an act of high statesmanship. It would go a long way in deterring air piracy. She said India appreciates the valuable assistance of the U.S. Government in arranging the return of the hijackers. This cooperation will further strengthen the goodwill between the two countries.

President's Spokesman Denies Newspaper Story

BK050847 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] According to a Rashtrapati Bhawan [President's House] spokesman, a report appearing in an English daily this morning about the nature of the president's discussions with the home minister and the Cabinet secretary is totally baseless. The spokesman said the report is aimed at unnecessarily dragging the office of the president into controversy.

AFP Cites Paper on Gandhi, Singh Differences

BK051108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 5 (AFP) — Differences have cropped up between Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi over the Punjab crisis, reports here said today.

Mrs. Gandhi met Mr. Zail Singh for half an hour yesterday to review the situation in Punjab including a convention held by the five Sikh high priests in Amritsar on Sunday and the resolutions passed there.

The convention declared the president, himself a devout Sikh, "guilty of crimes against the Panth (Sikh faith)" and held him responsible, in his capacity as supreme commander of the Indian Armed Forces, for the Army assault on Amritsar's Golden Temple on June 6.

The daily *INDIAN EXPRESS* reported that Mr. Zail Singh was in "agony" over the Punjab developments and was distressed both with the Akali Sikhs for continuing a "posture of confrontation" and "over the handling of the situation by the government."

Sources at the president's office declined to comment on the report.

This is the second time that differences have developed between Mr. Zail Singh and Mrs. Gandhi over the handling of the Punjab crisis, according to authoritative sources.

The sources said that the president had toyed with the idea of quitting his high office soon after the Army assault on the temple, although this could not be officially confirmed.

Following the Army action, which claimed more than 650 lives, Mr. Zail Singh cancelled at least two official functions that he was scheduled to attend the next day due to "indisposition."

Mr. Zail Singh was elected president in July 1982 for a five-year term.

Mrs. Gandhi's call on the president yesterday followed two meetings between him and Home Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Cabinet secretary Krishnaswamy Raosaheb.

The *EXPRESS* said Mr. Zail Singh had complained to Mr. Rao and Mr. Raosaheb that although Punjab was under presidential rule he was not being consulted about developments in his home state.

Mr. Zail Singh was chief minister of Punjab from 1972-77.

The president told Mr. Rao, who took over the home portfolio in June, that although he had valued him as a good minister, Mr. Rao had failed in his first test in Punjab, the newspaper said, quoting highly placed sources.

The writer of the *EXPRESS* article, G.S. Chawla, is himself a Sikh and is known for his close connections with Mr. Zail Singh.

What seemed to have irked the president most was said to be the government's failure to handle Sunday's Sikh convention "tactfully."

"If a decision was taken to ban it, then the government should have implemented it effectively and such a big congregation should not have been allowed" the president was understood to have told Mr. Rao, according to the *EXPRESS*.

Mr. Zail Singh was also said to be unhappy over the criteria for arresting Akali workers. Some important Akali leaders who were known to be moderate and who would have been helpful in restoring normalcy were among those detained, the report said.

Leaders Differ Over Troops' Presence in Temple

BK051611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In Punjab, several Sikh leaders detained in connection with the recent world Sikh convention have been released. They include the Akali Dal ad hoc committee covener, Mr Prakash Singh Majitha. Later, Mr Majitha told newsmen that there can be no talks with the center unless the Army is withdrawn from the Golden Temple complex.

The Congress-I general secretary, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that the Army cannot be withdrawn from the Golden Temple complex unless conditions are normalized. The complex should be kept clean of extremists and weapons. Talking to newsmen at Srinagar airport soon after his arrival on a 4-day visit to Leh and Kargil districts, Mr Gandhi said the reply of the granthis [priests] as to the question whether the complex will be kept clean of extremists has been awaited.

The deputy minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, accompanied Mr Gandhi.

Opposition Leaders Meet on Andhra Pradesh

BK051650 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A meeting of opposition leaders was held in New Delhi today to consider the developments in Andhra Pradesh. The Lok Dal president, Mr Charan Singh, presided. A resolution adopted at the meeting decided that opposition leaders would reach Hyderabad on the 10th of this month to show what it called their solidarity with the people with the state. The assembly is due to meet on the 11th.

Another resolution adopted at the meeting appealed to the people of Hyderabad to maintain communal harmony and peace. The meeting was attended by the presidents of the Congress-S, Congress-J, Bharatiya Janata Party, Democratic Socialist Party, Janawadi Party, the general secretaries of the CPI-M and the CPI, and representatives of the Telugu Desam, N.T. Rama Rao group; Janata Party, Forward Bloc, Revolutionary Socialist Party and Rashtriya Sajay Manch.

In Hyderabad, another member of the legislative assembly [MLA], Mr T. Rajini Babu, belonging to the Telugu Desam led by Mr N.T. Rama Rao, has declared his support to the Bhaskara Rao ministry. He has conveyed this in a letter to the governor.

Meanwhile, nine MLA's belonging to the Telugu Desam led by Mr Bhaskara Rao have sought the intervention of the governor to secure what they called the release of Andhra MLA's allegedly held in Karnataka. Two former ministers, Mr P. Gobardhan Reddy and Mr V. Hanumatha Rao, both Congress-I, have also made similar appeal in separate statements.

Hyderabad Life Returning to Normal

BK051622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In Hyderabad, the life is slowly returning to normal in the curfew-bound localities of the old city. The curfew was relaxed in two spells for 5 hours today. The city police commissioner said that the period of relaxation was incident free.

Extremists Kill Three in Tripura Ambush

BK051613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] In Tripura at least three persons, including a policeman and a woman, have been killed and several injured in an attack by armed tribal national volunteer extremists. The extremists

ambushed a bus at Subaisingh near Khowai subdivision of West district near Agartala this morning.

The chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborty, along with senior police officials, has rushed to the spot. An intensive combing operation is on.

Garakota Under Control Following Police Firing

BK060310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] In Madhya Pradesh, one person was killed and another injured when police opened fire to disperse a violent mob which tried to set fire to a police outpost at Garakota, about 138 km from Jabalpur yesterday. The demonstrators were demanding the takeover of a private college there by the government.

According to the police, the situation is under control. A government spokesman told our Bhopal correspondent that the government has announced its decision to take over the college.

Status of Assam 'Disturbed Areas' Extended

BK060330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The Assam government has declared 58 police station areas in the state as disturbed areas under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act 1953 and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958 for a further period of 3 months up to 30 November. This step has been taken for the restoration and maintenance of public order.

Paper on Efforts To Resolve Sri Lanka's Problems

BK011127 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 23 Aug 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Supping With the Devil"]

[Text] No one took Mr Jayewardene literally when he declared some time ago that he would accept help "from the devil himself" to break the back of the Eelam Tigers: but by orthodox Third World reckoning, he has come perilously near to fulfilling the boast. After the British and American Governments reportedly declined to train the Sri Lanka Army, the President turned to Israel and to commandos who are said to have severed their links with the British SAS. A quasi-diplomatic Israeli presence in Colombo is no longer denied, while the National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, seems to admit Mosad's responsibility for setting up a 4,000-man force to cope with insurgency. There have been reports too of arms and ammunition for the organization being delivered by South African aircraft, presumably under Israeli aegis. This major breach with the basic principles of the Non-aligned Movement, to which Sri Lanka still belongs, is especially significant for what it reveals of the Jayewardene government's political inclinations. Though his country originally pioneered the demand for the Indian Ocean to be recognized as a zone of peace, Mr Jayewardene was decidedly lukewarm about the issue at the New Delhi summit; he seemed even less enthusiastic about denouncing the USA's Diego Garcia installations.

The shift in foreign policy seems more marked now, though it might be argued that Mr Jayewardene would not have been so explicit in his choice of friends if he had not felt at bay at home. It must also be presumed that he is disapponted in New Delhi's response and does not any longer expect the Indian Government's good offices to lead to an amicable settlement. The search for other options is not entirely inexplicable; what is distressing, however, is that Indian aims should be so thoroughly misunderstood, and that the rhetoric of some Tamil Nadu politicians should mistakenly be regarded as reflecting this country's considered views. Mrs Gandhi recently tried to clear the air by firmly scotching irresponsible talk of intervention; Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha performed the same service when he told both Houses of Parliament that no purpose would be served by breaking diplomatic relations. But in spite of these categorical statements of policy, some influential members of Sri Lanka's ruling United National Party choose to believe that Eelam Tigers receive guerrilla training in Tamil Nadu with New Delhi's blessings, and that India's ultimate objective is to invade or, at least, help to partition the island.

Such baseless suspicions may owe something to the statements of Indian politicians including M.P.s, who insist on drawing a parallel with erstwhile East Pakistan. They are also rooted in the reservation with which Sri Lanka has always viewed its northern neighbour. What makes the estrangement particularly regrettable now, however is the effect it has on Mr Jayewardene's handling of his Tamil problem. His cavalier dismissal of military atrocities as the handiwork of Marxists who have infiltrated the Armed Forces, and his unilateral decision to renege on all promises and saddle his country with an unacceptable and unproductive second chamber, suggest an unwillingness to continue the conciliatory process. The representations of Sinhala Buddhist chauvinists in his Cabinet are obviously primarily responsible for this unconstructive rigidity, but it is arguable that the President might not have backtracked to this extent if he had not also lost faith in Indian mediation and in the Tamil United Liberation Front's ability to agree to and abide by a compromise. That the resultant change in policy is repugnant to India may be of little account in this context; what should, however, cause concern in New Delhi is this evidence of the failure of its diplomacy. A Sri Lanka that relies on the assistance of Israel, South Africa and assorted Western mercenaries will make an uncomfortable, if not dangerous, neighbour. That realization should persuade the Indian Government to view Mr Jayewardene's domestic dilemma with greater understanding and to renew its efforts to create a climate in which Tamil grievances can be redressed without adding to Sinhala fears.

Ziaul Haq Says National Defense Impregnable

BK040147 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said the government has taken adequate measures to counter threats to its national security and safeguard its frontiers both on the eastern and western fronts. He said this in an interview with the monthly *URDU DIGEST*. The president said that national defense is impregnable and there is nothing to worry on that account. Pakistan, he said, has no aggressive designs against anyone and he reaffirmed that the important task of national defense would not be left to the mercy of others. The government, he said, was fully conscious of the defense requirements of the country. The Pakistan Armed Forces were being reequipped with [word indistinct] modern weapons in accordance with a well-considered plan. He told [that] this activity was of a purely defensive in nature and was not directed against anyone. The president said the nation as a whole had always fully participated in the sacred task of the defense of the country and would continue to do so in future. Asked to comment on the phenomenal increase in the strength of Indian Navy, the president said Pakistan would defend itself on the sea as effectively as on the land and in the air. He said Pakistan would never allow anyone to interfere within its sea limits and would also continue to provide full security to its people. The president said Pakistan was pursuing the consistent policy to ensure peace in this region. But if a war was forced upon Pakistan inspite of this, the people would resolutely defend every inch of their homeland.

Sees Tension Mounting

BK051111 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said the defense of Pakistan is not confined to the defense of its geographical borders but it also encompasses its ideology on the basis of which Pakistan came into being. In a message read out at the passing out parade at the Pakistan military academy, Kakul, this morning, he said all efforts for the defense of the Islamic ideology are ibadat [devotion]. He described the profession of soldier as a sacred mission requiring sterling qualities to fulfill this mission. These qualities could only be attained through unshakable faith in Islam and performance of Islamic ibadat. The president, who is also the chief of Army Staff, told the passing out cadets that they were entering the profession at a time when defense problem had become [more]complicated than before. In spite of our continued efforts for peace and stability, tension is mounting day by day. Under these circumstances, he said, the Armed Forces of Pakistan need to be on maximum alert. The president assured them that they were not alone in this crusade; the whole nation is behind them in this noble and sacred mission.

Stresses Strong Defense Capability

BK060429 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Defense of Pakistan Day is being observed throughout the country with due fervor and solemnity today. In a message on the occasion, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq reminded the nation that the sole guarantee of peace is a strong defense capability which can be achieved and maintained through continued efforts and labor. He said the defense of our country is for us not only a national necessity but also a religious obligation. Pakistan is not merely a geographical entity, it also symbolizes an ideology and a way of life for which millions of Muslims struggled relentlessly and willingly sacrificed everything. It is the duty of every citizen, whether he belongs to the Armed Forces or to another walk of life, to see that this grand symbol of the Islamic ideology exists as an independent and sovereign nation and that its flag flutters aloft forever, he observed.

The president said a country's defense is such a delicate and important responsibility that no government can leave it to the mercy of others. He said Pakistan's 85 million patriotic people and the dauntless Armed Forces are responsible for the country's defense. The Armed Forces' responsibility for the country's defense needs no description. Our Armed Forces are aware of their duties and they remain ever vigilant and ready to fulfill their responsibilities. However, it is also the duty of all citizens of Pakistan to work tirelessly in their respective fields to strengthen the country's industry, agriculture, and economy and maintain unity in their ranks, because only an economically strong and psychologically united nation can defend itself. The president declared with full confidence that if any untoward situation arises despite our best efforts and desire to establish peace, every single child of the country will fight till his last breath for the defense of his beloved motherland.

Zia Sends Message of Greetings to Amir of Qatar

BK030444 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent a message of greetings and good wishes to the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, on (?their) independence day today.

Yaqub Khan Returns From Talks on Afghanistan

BK051109 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan returned to Islamabad today after leading Pakistan's delegation to the indirect talks on Afghanistan held from the 24th to the 30th of last month in Geneva under the auspices of the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Cordovez. On his way back home he also paid a visit to Turkey at the invitation of the Turkish foreign minister.

Talking to newsmen at the Islamabad Airport, the foreign minister said his talks with his Turkish counterpart was characterized by the abiding relationship between the two countries. He said their discussions related to international issues and the situation in the region. He said the sides have identity of views on major international and regional issues. Both sides resolved to take further measures to strengthen their ties and continue high

level consultations. In reply to a question, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said he would be visiting Iran shortly in the contest of bilateral relations to which Pakistan attached great importance.

Commentary on Geneva Talks

BK021316 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 4-day proximity talks between foreign ministers of Pakistan and the regime in Kabul have concluded at an understanding to meet again in Geneva, probably in February next year, to continue with the search for a political solution of the Afghan problem. The two sides have been delivered instruments and text by the UN secretary general's personal envoy on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, in the light of discussions held in Geneva which are reported to have been dominated by the search for a mechanism for consulting Afghan refugees about conditions in which they will be voluntarily willing to go back to their hearths and homes.

The proximity talks were held with a slight difference this time compared to the previous two rounds of indirect talks under UN intermediary. The interlocutors were staying in the same building, the United Nations de Palace in Geneva to facilitate the task of the UN intermediary to consult them on the issues involved. According to the UN intermediary, Mr Diego Cordovez, the next round of talks would also be held on the same pattern with the foreign ministers of Pakistan and the Afghan regime staying in the same building.

Pakistan has been insisting on such proximity talks while the Afghan side has been advocating for face to face direct talks to sort out remaining issues. However, Pakistan has made it clear that it cannot hold direct talks since these would be contrary to the resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference asking its member states not to have diplomatic relations with the regime in Kabul. Pakistan is seeking a comprehensive solution of the Afghan problem on the basis of four well-known principles, that is — a timeframe for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, mutual guarantees for noninterference and nonintervention, international guarantees for noninterference in internal matters, and voluntary return of the Afghan refugees. It was emphasized by Pakistan on the 1st day that it would like to take an integrated approach toward a solution of the problem rather than taking them one by one or putting emphasis on any one of the four elements. Paksitan also wants the UN secretary general to consult the Afghan refugees through some UN organizations, like the UN High Commission for Refugees, about the conditions in which they would be willing to voluntarily return to Afghanistan. It has been clearly stated that unless the Afghan refugees give their approval to a settlement arrived at at the indirect talks, its implementation cannot take place. Pakistan has also offered the necessary logistic support to the United Nations in connection with its mission to consult the refugees.

Questions relating to bilateral guarantees for nonintervention and international guarantees have already been discussed in detail during the last two rounds of talks. In fact, the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, accompanied by his envoy on Afghanistan held talks with the U.S. and Soviet Government officials about the question of international guarantees and the timeframe for Soviet withdrawal following the second round of talks in Geneva last year. Mr Diego Cordovez told a press conference in Geneva on 31 August that the papers he had delivered to the two delegations were deeply linked with finding a structure on which the whole settlement of the Afghan problem can be built. He pointed out that the kind of very serious and complicated issues that were laid down in the papers [words indistinct] also needed handling at the experts level by the two governments. However, Mr Cordovez observed that action on these papers would take the process of negotiations into a more substantive phase toward a settlement. While the two sides have agreed to meet again in Geneva, Mr Cordovez said, during the intervening period he would stay in touch with the interlocutors by telephone calls, luncheon meetings and by availing their presence in New York for the General Assembly session in September and October this year. Besides provocations from the other side in the form of shelling of Pakistan's outpost in Parachinar and air violations by the Afghan aircraft overshadowing these talks, Pakistan had gone to Geneva in search of a peaceful solution of the Afghan issue. It has been demonstrated by Pakistan's participation in the third round and the stand taken in these talks that it is serious in seeking a peaceful solution. But at the same time, it could adhere in its pursuit for this solution to the principles enunciated in the resolutions by ICO, Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

AFP: Soviet Aid Sought in Hydroelectric Project

BK021634 Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 2 (AFP) — Pakistan has asked the Soviet Union to finance and build a giant hydro-electric dam, the most important Pakistani construction project of the decade, Western sources said here today. The Islamabad government stopped bidding by other foreign civil engineering firms in anticipation of a definitive response from Moscow, sources said. In 10 years the seven billion dollar dam will provide 1,760 megawatts of electricity and develop the irrigation system of the country, it was reported. The United Nations Development Program financed the technical study of the project which was completed by Western firms. The Soviet Union will deliver the dam "key in hand", possibly with the participation of other socialist-bloc countries towards which Pakistan is turning more and more to diversify its exchanges, sources said.

Pakistan's huge need for external financing results [in]its own funds being tied up in a large number of in-progress development projects and may account for its overtures to the Soviet Union, observers said. The Soviet Union is Pakistan's 11th commercial partner and has already entirely financed and realized the only steel mill in that country, at a cost of 2.5 billion dollars. The Kalabagh site is 150 kilometers (350 miles) downstream from the Tarbela Dam, the country's principal energy source and 100 kms (220 miles) east of the Afghanistan border where Soviet troops have been stationed since 1979.

Khamene'i, Velayati Leave for Syrian Visit

LD061339 Tehran IRNA in English 1333 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 6, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran heading a political-military delegation left for the Syrian Arab Republic Thursday afternoon.

The president, who is making the visit on the invitation of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, is accompanied by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust, Ground Force Commander Colonel 'Ali Sayyad-Shirazi and some Majlis deputies.

Khamene'i is the first president of the Islamic Republic visiting abroad, and Syria is also the first country to be visited by Iran's president.

The president was seen off at Tehran's international Mehrabad Airport by a number of Cabinet ministers, Air Force Commander Colonel Hushang Seddiq, acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati-Jahromi and ambassadors of Syria, Libya and Algeria to Tehran.

Khamene'i Chairs Supreme Defense Council Session

LD052203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Supreme Defense Council met this evening under the chairmanship of President Khamene'i, its chairman. It was attended by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council; Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi; Foreign Minister Velayati; Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Zahirnezhad; Commander of the Ground Forces Sayyad-Shirazi; Commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Mohsen Reza'i; Supervisor of the Defense Ministry Rahimi; and Supervisor of the War Information Headquarters Kamal Kharrazi.

At the end of the meeting Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani gave our correspondent an interview.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Interviewed on War Situation

GF060743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Interview with 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker and the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, by an unidentified correspondent of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran on 5 September — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, could you please tell us something about the issues discussed at tonight's sessions and the decisions taken in this regard?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. A part of the discussions was devoted to the reports on the situation at the fronts on which the chief of staff, the chief of the Corps' affairs, and the Army submitted reports. The major part of the discussions consisted of the results of the recent operations in Kordestan in which a successful purge was smoothly carried out. The result was that the counterrevolution of Iraq does not have a firm, established base in Kordestan. According to them they do not have any liberated areas [in the region] and can only carry out sporadic harassments in the mountains, on highways, in cities, and villages. In the border areas, their movement has become very difficult because the Iraqi territory itself has been very much devastated and they were using it as a dumping area. The people have cooperated with our forces at the Hamzeh Seyyed osh-Shohada' headquarters and the people have become optimistic about the future security of Kordestan. The counterrevolution has become disappointed with the people and is harassing the people. It has become necessary for the administrative officials of the country to pay more attention to Kordestan and the people should also pay more attention to Kordestan. They should be more aware of the control of the areas behind the fronts in Kordestan because one of the areas which was the hope of the counterrevolution and our enemies was Kordestan, which by the grace of God, appears to have been resolved under the aegis of the war. We have a strong position in that area in contrast to the weak and tottering stance of Iraq. Another part of the discussions pertained to the logistical matters of the Armed Forces, the personnel, recruitment, and matters concerning the income of the Armed Forces. Decisions were taken, recommendations were made, and praise be to God, it was a good sign and we had favorable results.

[Correspondent] In today's discussions, was there any discussion on the hijacking and will any decisions be taken on creating more aviation security?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In this session, there was not much discussion touching upon this matter, but at another place this topic was debated. We are confident that this air terrorism that has been initiated will not be to the benefit of our enemies. We had prepared ourselves for the fact that if necessary, if they wish to confront us in this regard, they would encounter something like a war. But we regret that the destitute condition of our enemies has reached such a stage that ordinary people and passengers have been deprived of safety in the air. We encounter [word indistinct] on the political sphere on an international level as well as on an administrative and practical level that will discourage the enemies from such despicable and petty acts.

[Correspondent] My last question is about the reason for the delay in the operations. Will not this delay in operations serve to strengthen the condition of the forces of Saddam Husayn?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Of course the delay is well calculated. Right from the beginning of the year when we dispatched the Labbayk scheme's forces to the fronts, we have been prepared all along the fronts from the north to the south; our reconnaissance has been carried out; the vulnerable points, especially the north, south, and in the center have been pinpointed; and now we are not in a hurry to carry out operations which I consider to be decisive in the future. We have studied the various dimensions of the war. In my opinion, Iraq's future is the future of the Muslims. We consider the country of Iraq like our own country, an Islamic one, and whatever is in Iraq should remain undamaged as far as possible so that if it should fall into the right hands in the future it would be useful in the service of Islam. Hence, whatever

caution we had for the affairs of our own country that we should not make a revolution successful with extensiive damage and heavy casualties, we should apply the same (?peaceful) spirit regarding Iraq. We shall carry out operations at a time when we will be able to gain complete political and revolutionary benefits in Iraq. The general conditions that we are working on are nonmilitary; there should not be merely destructive activities, such as destroying the enemy forces, or taking a part of the enemy's territory, or causing casualties in our forces. This should not be so. Instead they should be operations based on compassion for the deliverance of the people of Iraq and the region. We should achieve our rights without any vengeance, glory-seeking, or victory without any objectives or the like. That is over. Our combatants should be as patient as possible and as before should remain present on the fronts. We should remain in force at all the points from north to south. Our combatants should keep these points in mind and remain alert to the points we have chosen. We might choose some other points later at an appropriate time with due attention to the social and political conditions of the world and the region. We should not have to wait even for a second for the forces or possibilities once the time for the decision arrives. Praise be to God, as regards military possibilities, arms and ammunition, plans and [word indistinct] all things are at hand; we are only waiting for an opportune time, a suitable juncture, regarding the region and the world, and we are preparing ourselves. We are hopeful that in the future our nation and the Muslims of the world, especially in the region, will be able to feel the (?repercussions) of the war which have been imposed on us to the fullest extent.

[Correspondent] May you be successful, God willing.

Speaker Puts Gulf War in Historical Context

LD051602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] This morning Mr Kharrazi, supervisor of the War Information Headquarters, together with members of the committee responsible for observing War Week, met Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. During the meeting Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, referring to the publicity aspect of War Week, said: The War Week programs which were held in the place of prayer outside Tehran last year were interesting, but this year they should be better and more comprehensive. Practical suggestions should be submitted in this connection.

Referring to the vast dimensions of this holy war and its peculiarities which cannot be found in other battles, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council called this war one of the unique and fierce battles of history, which cannot be compared with other wars. Referring to World War II in which the world was divided between two iniquitous and savage blocs, and the Vietnam war, in which the Eastern and Western blocs were in confrontation, as well as to the wars connected with Israel and India and Pakistan, which were more or less the same, he said: In Iraq's imposed war on Iran, following the Iranian people's uprising, the world's centers of power joined forces in oppressing us. From various corners, every power brought its poisonous fangs to bear on the body of this ardent people. The people, armed with their resistance and self-sacrifice in battle, defended themselves. Throughout these few years no concrete help has been given to our people by the world powers, whereas our enemy was supported by every side.

Referring to the fact that despite all the problems and difficulties, our forces' economic, political, and cultural situation, their morale, coordination, and war propaganda have improved daily, so much so that we demonstrated the zenith of this power in Khorramshahr. The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: In the meantime, our enemies took the path of decline and destruction, and all that money and all those rockets and war materiel could not give them the least success.

Continuing his speech, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Our victory in the Persian Gulf and (?Khark) was no less than the conquest of Khorramshahr. Through an economic blockade the enemy attempted to deprive us of our sources of income. An all-round plot, whether from the political propaganda or from the materiel and armaments standpoint, took shape against us with help from the world powers. However, the immense power of the Islamic Republic once again forced the enemy to suffer an ignominious defeat on the Persian Gulf front.

Referring to the fact that throughout the war we have become better accomplished in the fields of industry, trade, agriculture, among others, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council added: The enemy's plots with regard to hitting our cities, employing chemical bombs, and bringing pressure to bear on the Islamic Republic through its plots in Lebanon could not achieve a single goal. On the other hand Iraq, despite the support it has received from all the world powers, was halted and frustrated in a great many of its efforts. This slump and retreat by Iraq happened when the war was mainly being waged on the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, when a great many of our country's sensitive places were in the hands of the enemy.

Throughout the entire war, apart from military victories, we have never felt the need for borrowing money or taking loans. In no circumstances have we extended our hand towards the foreign, colonialist countries. Similarly, despite the fact that we could, we never used a destructive policy. Although we hit their cities a few times, that was purely in order to tie their hands.

Our Army was toughened and became powerful and during this period a great many of our soldiers received military training from the Army and learned the arts of fighting on the fronts. Moreover, the good effects of this war are visible in rebuilding our people. Now we also see clearly its effect outside the realm. For example, we can witness the terror felt by the forces of global arrogance from the Muslims in North Africa who are workers. Similarly, the Muslims in the Third World have greatly terrified the world powers. (?All these) are aimed at the war and have turned Iran into the most newsworthy and important country in the world and [words indistinct].

Referring to the fact that this war naturally brought us a great many problems, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani (?assessed its) benefits (?as greater) than its harm and said: So far, no book has been compiled of the rich collection which could reflect all the dimensions of this war, so that this war could be discussed extensively

in the world in the future, as in the case of the Karbala epic: This would depend on our presenting it well. Therefore, a powerful work which would be tantamount to an encyclopedia on all the events should be compiled.

President Leads Id-e Qorban Prayers

GF060755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The heroic and united nation is celebrating the special ceremonies and offering sacrifices at the threshold of God Almighty on the occasion of the auspicious Id-e Qorban.

Along with the whole country, the God-seeking people of Tehran also honor this occasion by a large turnout at the magnificent ceremonies of the Id-e Qorban prayers which began this morning and were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Tehran Friday Imam, at Tehran University and the streets around it. At the beginning of these ceremonies, the devout nation shouting "God is Great," among other slogans, thanked the Almighty for the unlimited divine blessings to the Muslim and revolutionary nation of Iran,praising the munificent provider. Then the 1983-84 message of the revolution's leader and the founder of the Islamic Republic on the occasion of the auspicious Id-e Qorban was disseminated. Then the auspicious Id-e Qorban prayers commenced and were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i. The Tehran Friday Imam then began his sermon of the Id-e Qorban and conveyed his greetings to all the Muslims of the world, the imam of the nation, the noble Iranian nation and the Islamic combatants. These ceremonies are still in progress.

Says Peace 'Unimaginable'

LD061034 Tehran IRNA in English 0959 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept 6, IRNA — In his sermons to a large multitude of people at Tehran University campus and during the Id e-Qorban mass prayers, here Thursday, President Khamene'i reiterated that peace between Iran and Iraq is unimaginable as long as Saddam Husayn continues to remain in power. He said once the warmonger powers of the West and East realized that the Iraqi ruler was incapable of winning an expansionist war in Iran, they changed their tune and showing themelves as lovers of peace, went a long way to place the blame on Iran as the party responsible for promoting war and hostility and the one party in the war not receptive to peaceful advances. He said if the decision-making circles in the world were prompted by respect to justice and equality and fairness, and if the powers holding sway of the world today were inspired by their consciences, the world situation today would be otherwise. Khamene'i said the ruling government in Baghdad has been inspired by greed and avarice and is ready to compromise every principle in its dealings with foreign powers and would not hesitate to indulge in any criminal acts if it can assure attainment of its goals.

He said, as the Iranian people have stood firmly against Saddam Husayn during the past four years, so will they do so for an indefinite time in the future. He also reminded that the big powers of the world, and especially the U.S. Government have been trying to solve the problems between Arab Muslims and the Al-Quds occupying regime by quasi-peaceful approaches, betraying the aspirations of the Muslim peoples of the region, and addressed himself to the Muslim nations of the region calling on them to keep ever alive the issue of Palestine and of the Palestinian people rather than think of the issue as a concluded story.

Meanwhile, at the start of the ceremony, the audience listened to a message by Imam Khomeyni addressed to the nation on the occasion of Id-e Qorban. In his address to the nation, the imam extolled and paid homage to the many thousands of parents throughout the country who ever since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war, have sent their sons to the battlefronts, referring to them as doing an act of self-abnegation, somehow reminiscent of Abraham's (AS) ['alayh al-salam: peace be upon him] ful fillment of God's order to sacrifice his son. The imam also paid tribute to the martyrs at the battlefronts, as Muslims having dignified Islam by their falour and in a manner to be recalled throughout the history of mankind.

He expressed hopes that the oppressed masses in all parts of the world would rise up and score a victory in their liberative struggles against tyrannical rulers.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,841

LD051700 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 5, IRNA — The Iranian defenders immediately repelled all attempted Iraqi air raids in the operational regions of Hajj 'Umran, Sumar, Meymak and southern theatre forcing the enemy planes to flee over the 24 hours preceding Wednesday.

Announcing the above the same day, the 1,841st Joint Staff Command communique added that the Islamic combatants also checked enemy engineering activities and patrol operations halting the latter's logistical movements during fire exchanges between the two sides throughout the battlefronts over the said period.

It said that the most fierce artillery duel raged in the Mehran region of the central sector and in the Kushk front of the southern theatre over Tuesday.

In these operations, some Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and the enemy also lost one heavy machine gun in the northwestern fronts as well as nine armament emplacements and two loaders in the Arvand River fronts. The communique further added that Abadan's residential areas were again shelled Tuesday by the Iraqi forces and a home and three shops received some damages.

Revolution Guards, Volunteers Leave for Fronts

GF060801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The departure continues of the ubiquitous youths of our country to the fronts of the struggle against the Zionist enemy.

During the past few days, three groups of the noble Islamic Revolution Guards' Corps [IRGC] of the Gach Saran district, a group of Shahrud mobilization combatants, and hundreds of noble IRGC mobilization members of district 9 of the country, who have completed the various phases of military training in the eight-section precinct in the provinces of Fars, Bushehr, Hormuzgan, and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad, left for the battlefronts. They left amid ceremonies and a warm send-off by the martyr-nurturing people of this area for the crushing of the Saddamist aggressors. They are to join the other warriors of Islam on the fronts of the imposed war.

Armed Forces Activities in Fath Operations Noted
LD041717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1635 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report from the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada headquarters, the center of joint operations by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, following the the Fath operations on the Piranshah heights and the Qandil border region in Iraq, the blasphemy-ending combatants succeeded in liberating from the odium of the presence of the enemy the (Hargumeh), Kuh Molla, and Kuh Hasan heights, the continuation of the Gorg Halalan heights, Haj Ebrahim, Qandil-e Bozorg and Qandil-e Kuchek heights, the Zireh crossroads and also the important Dolineh hamlet, which was the assembly center for the remnants of counterrevolution.

According to the same report, Islam's troops killed 71 counter-revolutionaries, wounded a large number of them, and captured large quantities of booty. The blows of Islam's victorious troops were so heavy that 40 of the duped — among whom are several counterrevolutionary commanders — have surrendered to Islam's forces.

Prime Minister on Teachers' Revolutionary Role
LD051009 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent reports that members of the Tehran branch of Islamic Societies of Teachers met Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, yesterday. In a detailed speech during the meeting the prime minister, referring to the importance of Islamic societies, said:

Six years after the establishment of the Islamic Republic, we are now thinking about a fundamental transformation of the system of education and training, and the Islamic societies are pivotal to this transformation.

Mr Musavi added: In the period before the revolution our schools played the most important role in elminating Islam from society. Today, if we carry out efforts to transform the educational system, the main burden of the effort will be on the shoulders of teachers, especially the members of the Islamic societies of teachers. Even now our teachers are playing an important role, guiding society through the revolutionary training of students. The presence of thousands of youths and young people in the war fronts against world blasphemy is a part of the results of the teachers' efforts.

Referring to the role of the students in the 8 September uprising [in 1978 when a number of people were killed in Zhaleh Square in Tehran] the prime minister said: Today we possess the enormous power of 10 million students and 500,000 teachers. The best ideological center for making use of this 10-million-strong force is the Islamic societies of teachers and the Islamic societies of students.

Montazeri Receives Theological School Teachers
LD041509 Tehran IRNA in English 1425 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept 4, IRNA — Ayatollah Montazeri received teacher members of Qom Theological School Monday night. In this meeting talks were held on the recent guidelines of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as on how such instructions could be followed up in order to achieve the objectives.

Sheykh ol-Eslam Leaves for East European Visit
LD030902 Tehran IRNA in English 0832 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Tehran, Sept. 3 IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister in Charge of Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, heading a delegation, left here for German Democratic Republic (GDR) for an official visit Sunday afternoon.

He is being accompanied by economic director general of the ministry and Iranian Ambassador to GDR Hamid Asefi.

Prior to his departure, Sheykh ol-Eslam told IRNA that the visit was in response to the last year visit of GDR's Foreign Ministry officials. Referring to common stance of Iran and GDR in international arena particularly towards issues of Palestine and Lebanon, Sheykh ol-Eslam said that he would discuss Iran-GDR bilateral ties in economic, political and cultural fields. He said volume of trade between the two countries had become ten fold after the victory of the Islamic Revolution compared to the prerevolution era, adding that efforts were underway for expansion of scientific and cultural ties. The Foreign Ministry official, referring to bilateral cooperation for campaign againt Zionist regime and its expulsion from the United Nations, and GDR support for Iran in this respect, said that the coordination of two countries' stance was another topic of the talks.

Reportage on Trip

For Sofia BTA, GDR, and Tehran media coverage of the visit to Bulgaria and the GDR by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, including a meeting with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, see the Bulgaria and GDR sections of the 5 September Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.